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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/387,534	08/31/1999	FELIKS DUJMENOVIC	0100.9901020	2713

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EXAMINER

SHANG, ANNAN Q

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2614

DATE MAILED: 07/03/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

15

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/387,534

Applicant(s)

DUJMENOVIC ET AL.

Examiner

Annan Q Shang

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 April 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claim 11 is objected to because of the following informalities:

As to claim ~~8~~¹¹, line 1, the phrase "The method of claim 8, wherein the step of simultaneously displaying..." The "step of simultaneously displaying" is recited in claim 9 not claim 8. In order to provide proper antecedent basis for "the step of simultaneously displaying" in claim 11, it appears that claim 11 should depend on claim 9. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) do not apply to the examination of this application as the application being examined was not (1) filed on or after November 29, 2000, or (2) voluntarily published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b). Therefore, this application is examined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

Claim 1-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Oguma (6,384,868).

As to claim 1, note the Oguma reference, Figures 6 and 10, which discloses a multi-screen display apparatus and video switching processing apparatus, a method of tuning a system to a first and second frequencies. The claim is met as follows: the claimed "tuning a receiver to a first frequency" is met by control means 503 that selects channel A, initially the TV broadcast signal from antenna 504 is selected by the tuner 505 in accordance to the channel information from the control means 503; the control means 503 under the control of the write control circuit 510, read control circuit 511 and the video memory 509, performs a write operation in video memory 509 for each field to display a still image of channel A associated with the first frequency, note col. 23, lines 7-12 and col. 25, lines 8-43, the claim "tuning the receiver to a second frequency" is met by control means 503 that selects channel B, and performs a write operation in video memory 509 for each field to display a still image with respect to frequency of channel B, the field image of channel A and the field image of channel B share a common border or adjacent in time, note Figure 11(a-c) and col. 25, lines 20-59.

As to claim 2, Oguma inherently teaches tuning the receiver to a second frequency during the vertical blanking interval.

As to claim 3, the claimed "method further comprising providing a second frequency indicator..." is met by screen update termination determination circuit 202 which outputs a termination flag as a screen termination signal prior to switching to channel B the second frequency, note col. 25, lines 44-67.

As to claim 4, Oguma inherently teaches a method where the step of providing includes providing the frequency indicator is less than approximately 1.2 milliseconds.

As to claim 5, Oguma further teaches displaying the first field, note Figure 11(c), and tuning the receiver to the first frequency channel A after receiving the second field channel B, and receiving a third field associated with the first frequency and displaying the third field, where the first field and the third field are adjacent frames of a common video image, note col. 25, line 8-58 and the frame display of CHA (channel A) and CHB (channel B)

As to claim 6, Oguma further teaches a method where the first and second fields of video are adjacent when no fields of video are transmitted at the second frequency after a last data of the first field of video and before the first data of the second field of video, note col. 25, lines 13-42 and Figure 11(c).

Claim 7 is met as previously discussed with respect to claim 2

As to claim 8, note the Oguma reference, Figures 7 and 10, discloses a method of providing video. The claimed method comprising... is met as follows: the claimed "tuning a receiver to a first frequency" is met by control means 503 that selects channel A, initially the TV broadcast signal from antenna 504 is selected by the tuner 505 in accordance to the channel information from the control means 503; the control means 503 under the control of the write control circuit 510, read control circuit 511 and the video memory 509, performs a write operation in video memory 509 for each field to display a still image of channel A associated with the first frequency, note col. 23, lines 7-12 and col. 25, lines 8-43, the claim "tuning the receiver to a second frequency" is met by control means 503 that selects channel B, and performs a write operation in video memory 509 for each field to display a still image with respect to frequency of channel

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B, the field image of channel A and the field image of channel B share a common border or adjacent in time, note Figure 11(a-c) and col. 25, lines 20-59. Oguma further teaches tuning the receiver to the first frequency channel A, after receiving the second field channel B, and receiving a third field video associated with the first frequency, displaying an image based upon the first field at a first location of a display device, and displaying an image based upon the second field at a second location of a display device, note display state Figure 11(c) and the one field display of CHB (1-7) and CHA-n, where the first and the second field location are substantially mutually exclusive and display an image based upon the third field at the first location of the display device to provide a full motion video sequence, note col. 25, lines 8-58 and col. 16, lines 47-65.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 9, 10, 11 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Oguma (6,384,868) and further in view of Duffield (5,194,954)

As to claim 9, Oguma teaches tuning a receiver to a first frequency and receiving a first field of video associated with the first frequency, channel A, tuning the receiver to a second frequency and receiving a second field of video associated with the second frequency, channel B and displaying the first field and a second field where the first field and the second field of video are adjacent in time, note col. 25, lines 8-43, receiving a

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third field associated with the first frequency and displaying the third field where the first field and third field are adjacent frames of a common video image, note col. 25, lines 8-55. Oguma further teaches displaying an image based upon the first field at a first location of a display device, note display device Figure 6 and display state Figure 11(c), (CHA) for channel A the first field, displaying an image based upon the second field at a second location of the a display device CHB for channel B to provide a full motion video sequence, note col. 16, lines 47-65, and alternating reception of a first field set and a second field set at a common receiver, where the first field set is associated with the first frequency and the second field set is associated with the second frequency, note col. 16, lines 47-65. But fails to specifically teach simultaneously displaying the first field set and the second field set as a full motion video. However, note Duffield reference Figure 1 and 5, which teaches automatic channel sampling picture-in-picture circuitry, simultaneously displaying video selected by tuning each of the channels in a scan list of channels, note col. 4, lines 53-col. 5, line 4. Therefore the examiner submits that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Oguma teachings with Duffield in order to display multiply channels on display device at the same time.

As to claim 10, Oguma inherently teaches alternating reception of the first field set and a second field at a common receiver in approximately 1.2 milliseconds.

Claim 11 is met as previously discussed with respect to claim 9.

As to claim 12, Oguma and Duffield teach the claim limitation with respect to claim 9 above, but are silent to simultaneously displaying the first field set and the

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second field set as full motion video on a different display devices. However simultaneously displaying the first field set and the second field set as full motion video on a different display devices notoriously well-know when receiving different frequencies to permit a second viewer to watch the other channel on another display device. Therefore the examiner submits that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to implement the Oguma and Duffield with such well-know teaching in order to permit another viewer to watch the other full motion video on another display device.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-12 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection as discussed above.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Okamura (4,984,082) discloses a circuit for displaying picture of a multiple channels.

Yasuda (JP361016682) discloses a longitudinal display device of television receiver.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Annan Q Shang whose telephone number is 703-305-2156. The examiner can normally be reached on 700am-500pm.


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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John W Miller can be reached on 703-305-4795. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-746-5991 for regular communications and 703-746-5991 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the customer service whose telephone number is 703-306-0377.



Annan Q. Shang
June 28, 2002



JOHN MILLER
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